Another Change in the Rebel Vice President's Views.

PIERRE SOULE NOT MARRIED

MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS,

Stephens' Speech.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telograph, April 18.]

We propose a frank and candid review of this speech, and shall do so in the spirit of kindness which Mr. Stephens invokes in the discussion of the important issues knowled. Mr. Stephens does not leave the object he had be view a matter of doubt or inference. He says.—'This brings me to the main object of this address, a review of these acts of Congress to which your attention has been especially called by the Governor, and on which your action is invoked; these are the currency, the military and the habeas corpus suspension acts." This declaration is foolowed by a labored argument to show that each and all of these acts are unwise, ontiest and unconstitutional. Thus the object of Mr. Stephens was to satisfy the Legislature of Georgia that their hands such action as would place the seal of Georgia's condemnation upon the action of the lease of Georgia's condemnation upon the school of the Confederate government, and, by the adoption of Governor Brown's recommendations, save the State and country from the effects of that legislation. When the Vice President of the Confederate government feels called upon thus to array the Legislature of his State in hostife antagonism to the government in which he holds the second highest effice, we feel that the occasion not only justifies but demands as ningury on the part of every citizen into the causes which have placed their Vice President in such an anomalous position.

Considering these questions in the order in which they

ansee which have placed their Vice Freedent is such as normalous position. Considering these questions in the order in which they re described in the speech before us, we refer first, to is comments upon the Currency bill. Mr. Stephens ups.—"As to the first of these measures, the Tax act and Funding act, known together as the Financial and urrency Measures, I simply say, in my indigment, they en actiber proper, wise nor just. Whether, in the bidst of conflicting views, in such diversity of opinion and interests, anything better could be obtained. It now not—perhaps not." We submit to Mr. Stephene! we sense of justice to say if it is a fair criticism upon the dition of Congress to pronounce a measure "improper, un-

officially connected, as he was to defend the message and soctrines of Governor Brown, he would, at least, have abstanced from fault-finding and complaint, when he was compelled to admit that "perhaps" it was the best instead only be done.

The discussion of the Military act by Mr. Stephens is brief, and, without intending to be offensive, we will add pointless The Legislature of Georgia, at its last session, had called into its militia organization all the men between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty. The was done at the instance of Gov. Brown, and with the full concurrence of Mr. Stephens himself. At all wents he did not feel called upon in a public way to express his disapprobation. Now, the act of Congress simply does the same thing. The Milita bill of Georgia envolled these men for State defence, the act of Congress flows the same thing. The Milita bill of Georgia envolled these men for State defence, the act of Congress flows the same thing. The Milita bill of Georgia envolled these men for State defence, the act of Congress flows the state demand it. In both cases they called the organization, unless the necessities of the State demand it. In both cases they allow the command of President Davis or Governor Brown.

Congress thought so, we are happy to see, our Legislature did so also—that all the military movements of the southry had better be under one head, and therefore passed the bill for the organization of the Reserve corps.

The gist of Mr. Stephens' speech is his discussion of the act suspending the writ of habeas corpus, which he processes up by Gov. Brown, that the right of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ was an implied power, and ascrefore subordinate to other express powers of the centituation, he admits that the power in congress to suspend of the measure of the condition, he admits that the power of clear and explicit, and only says enough about the power being implied to cover, at gracefully as he could, the flummery of Governor Browns, as unconstitution, in vie

pended.

The argument of Mr. Stephens may be briefly stated thus —"The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended by Congress, but in doing so no man chall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, no shall any man be subjected to seizure, except on probable pause, supported by each or afternation." It will be observed that, according to this argument, no supposition of the writ of bateas corpus is constitutional which provides for the imprisonment of any person "without due process of law." and no suspension is constitutional which provides for an arrest, except for probable cause, "supported by each or aftirmation." This article is based upon the two following provisions of the constitution.—1. "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." 2. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable exarches and securers, shall not be violated, and he warmants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by batte or afternation, and particularly describing the place to be securched and the person or things to be secured."

"Due process of law," according to the argument of Mr. Replens, means a judicial proceeding. Therefore, all arrests, not based upon a warrant heads by some judicial, afther, are upconstitutional, though authorized by an express sait of Congress.

New let us test the troth and correctness of the argument by the doctrines and practicer both of the Confederation.

press act of Congress.

New let us tost the troth and correctness of the argument by the doctrines and practices both of the Confederate and State governments, Governor Brown, Mr. Stephene and the balance of muskind. Both governments have resorted to impressments of property for the public use—that is, they have authorized their officers to see the property of the chizen for the use of the government. In no case has it been done cittler "by due process of law" or "upon the cath or affirmation" of any person, and yet the clauses of the constitution relied upon by Mr. Stephens refer in every instance to property as well as person. He says—that, according to the constitution, "no person can be deprived of his inserty without due process of law"—that is, indicial proceedings. We answer that the same clause of the constitution, with equal emphasis declares, "no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law."

Mr. Stephens mays "no warrants shall issue against any person but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the person to be selved." We answer the same clause of the constitution, in the same language, declares that "property "shall not be selved but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. It every instance in the constitution both are placed upon the same footing and in the same paragraph. Will Mr. Stephene or Governor Brown point to any practice or law of either government which requires impressments to be made by "due process of law," as expounded by them "and yet they will scarcely may that all the impressment acts have been unconstitutional in no case has any impressment law required either "each or affirmation," and yet it never entered into the sent of the clause to the constitutional objection to the law." As a capture of the constitutional objection to the law.

"eath or affirmation," and yet it never entered into the head of the most astute caviller to make the want of such provision a group of constitutional objection to the law.

Besides the clause of the constitution alraady quoted, there is the additional provision, "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." Here are additional guards thrown around the property of the citizen, and which should command the watchful sare and oversight of Mr. Stephens and Governor Brown, as well as those aiready referred to. Let us test the convences of Mr. Stephens argument in the light of all blees provisions of the constitution, as illustrated in the official acts of Governor Brown. The Governor, by his own order, without any authority of law on the statute book, seized all the sait in Georgia. His avorwed object was to reduce the price and relieve the necessities of the people. There were no individual proceedings in the matter, and yet the constitution declares that no man shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. There was no warrant sessed on the each or affirmation of any person, and well the constitution says that h. a people shall be secared, and only in their persons but in, her houses and effects, against unreaseonable selzures and the guard the property of the cilizen against such selzures, requires that "no warrant shall issue but upon probable describing the price to be searched and the things to be also." Governor Brown did not require the sait for bushle use, and yet the constitution gives no authority be selze by each or affirmation, and particularly describing the property except for public use, and or provent the cilizens from receiving the private property except for public use, and a property of the property of the compensation, for his avowed, the market price, which our Strpteme Court has decided to the just of the compensation. The there is no fervous and any soon to note in him this argument, in this single set of suring sait of violating the constitut

the Governer for his gross and unwarrantable suspensions of power. Here, then, there were before Mr. Stephens his two fovermental—Confederate and Stateboth in his judgment has deen guilty of pulpable violations in the program of the constitution. The Confederate, with which he is so closely and outlet he considering the conservation of the the Governor of the State seems to be the object of his kinder of the most tender consideration. It is strange, considering the censorious spirit of Mr. Stephens at the time of making this speech, that he premitted all these outrages of Governor Brown to pass unnoticed, and without a single word of disapproval or warning. Stephens, simply upon the precedents and practices to which we have referred. We meet him directly upon the issue he presents. He admits the right of Congress and confines his objection to the manner in which it has been done by the tate act of Congress, and, as this or this tendency of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus by Congress is to deprive a person, aiter being it leads to the constitutional exercise of this power over the writ of habeas corpus by Congress is to deprive a person, aiter being it legally confined, of the privilege of a dicharge before of proof as to probable cause or other like a ground. This privilege only can be suspended, and not the write the service of the constitution are apity chosen to express the purpose and extent to which a suspension cau go in this country. The probable cause must be held for trial, and if found quoty probable cause, must be held for trial, and if found and the write of the subject are apparent. The exercise of the power by Congress may be either general or limited to special acres as in this instance. If it had been general under any other view, what would have been the condition of every citizen in the land 'The weaker would have the public assister. The party against thom a propose of several against a few mylling the formed for a single propose, and there would be provided the provisions already

open the laise oath or ammation of any vagations in the community, and is then at the mercy of an ignorant or corrupt justice of the peace, who can send him to prison, where he must remain without redross until he can be tried at the regular term of the court? It was to protest the citizen against the very dangers so graphically presented by Mr. Stephens, that the law restricted arrests, as it does, to the orders of the President, and then only in a limited number of cases, and, strange to say, what was intended for the protection of the liberty and rights of the citizen has been tortured into a cause of complaint against the law. With all our heart we concer in the sentiment that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should only be suspended in cases of the greatest emergency, and, even then, every guard should be thrown around the set of suspension for the protection of the liberty and rights of the citizen, as has been done in the late act of Congress. But if Mr. Stephens is right, and the suspension of the act is to place us at the mercy of taise winesses and corrupt justices of the peace, we say, with all the earnestness of our nature, that, under no circumstances, abould the writ ever be suspended. By the sime, Mr. Stephens must have seen that many of his apprehensions were entirely groundless. He seemed to think that the check of the suspension was to prevent those who had employed substitutes from testing before the courts their right to exemption, and yet, at the very time that be was giving expression to than opinion, the order had been issued by direction of the President is interpose no objection to any such appeals to the courts. The truth is, that the President has shown not only a willingness but arrively to have all judicial and constitutional questions considered and decided by our highest courts; and when those decisions have been made he has, in every instance, cheerfully conformed to them. Would that Mr. Stephens could induce his friend Governor Brown to do the same. It would save much

could induce his friend Governor Brown to do the same. It would save much wrangling and unnecessary discussion, and would relieve the people of Georgia of the expense and anneyance of called sessions of the Legisland.

It is difficult for us to realize the sincerity of those who profees to red such great apprehensions of the tendency of our government to a military despotism. They profess to see in this suspension of the writ of habeac corpus "a fell blow aimed at the liberties of the people," and look with alarm to the action of Congress as indicating a a purpose to consolidate in the hands of the Confederate government unlimited power. Our fears are appealed to with the false statement that the writ of habeac corpus has not been suspended in England during the present generalion, and we are warned to be as jealous of encroachments upon this great wit of right as are the people of Great Britain. No one holds in higher estimate this great bullwark of British liberty than the writer of this article, and yet we cannot feel that its suspension in this country should occasion the same alarm as it would justify excite in England.

It should be borne in mind that Great Britain is a monarchical government; that power once secured to the monarch is held by him for life, and at his death is transmitted to his betrs, generally his own son. Hence the danger of estimating power dangerous to be histories of the people. With us it is entirely different. Our Fresident both is office for a immited term, and whatever power be may accommiste in executive hands passes at the end of his term to his successor, and who that successor may be is unknown to him, as to every one cless. The President of to-day is the clitten of to-morrow. The power he wielded by another against him. His interest as President is for its years—as a citizen, for life time, and self protection, if no higher motive, makes him a rehable guardian of the people. We have in the recent action of the write of habeas corpus in forty-eight hours after the vote was gi

and in glory and triumph they will cause it to float over every inch of Southern soil despite of murmaring and discontents in their rear, and threatening iegions in their front.

There are some significant facts connected with this whole matter which cannot fall to attract attention. The message of Governor Brown is the ground work of a demonstration which has railied in its support every disaffected and disappointed man in the country. Wherever you meet a growing, complaining, somehaded man hostile to the government and denunciatory of its measures and policy, or a creaking, desponding dyspotite, who sees no hope for the country, but, whipped himself, is trying to make everybody else feel as badly as himself, you will invariably find a friend, admirer and defender of Governor Brown. He has become the nucleus around which all the disaffection of the country is gathering. A sympathizing spirit leads all such to the embraces of his Excellency. Now, we do not mean to say that every man who supports Governor Brown is disaffected—far from it; but we do say that every disaffected man is in the ranks of his supporters—a significant fact—which should cause such men as Mr. Stephens to pause and consider well the ground they occupy. This unfortunate message has given new encouragement to the Holdens of North Carolins, who hait the message as a pledge of Georgia's co-operation in their treasonable plot; and even the minions of Lincoln are heralding it to the people of the North as an evidence of our divisions. Upon the strength of it they are making new and more carnest appeals for recruiking their army; telling their people that now, while we are torn and distracted, is the time for them to push forward in the work of suppressing the rebellion. How many it will add to the members of Lincoln's army, and how many lives it will cost among our own brave and gallant men, remains to be seen. It is idde to say that such are not the legitimate consequences of this lib-advised message. The facts exist, and with them we have to de

Card from Pierre Soule.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHARLESTON ARRUEST.

CHARLESTON, April 21, 1864.

A paragraph, copied from the Northern papers, and now going the rounds of the Confederate press, contains the impertinent and perfidious announcement that I have taken wife, passed the enemy's line, and left the confederacy.

Will you allow me the use of your paper to state that there is not a word of truth in it. Very respectfully, FIERRE SOULE.

Successful Blockade Running.
The steamers Byron and Will-o'-the-Wisp have safely
arrived at a Confederate port with valuable cargoes,

SCHEME COURT—CREUT.—Part 1—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Short causes.—Nos 1919, 2921, 2108, 2106, 2204. Part 2—Court opens at ten A. M., at 73 Duane street—Nos. 1172, 604, 541, 1576, 1540, 824, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1166, 1324, 1426, 1334, 1338, 1334, 1389, 1385.

SUPERIOR COURT—TEIAL TREE,—Part 1—Nos. 3809, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3961, 3573, 3993, 3697, 3999, 4001, 2465, 4007, 4009, 4021. Part 2—Nos. 1822, 3620, 3628, 3652, 3634, 3636, 3642, 3644, 3646, 3648, 3650, 3660, 3658,

City Intélligence.

TEMPORARY "HOME FOR SOLDIERE"-LET THE COMMON COUNCIL ACT.—The Voited States Sanitary Commission propose, with the consent of the Mayor and Common Council, to remove the building lately occupied by the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair on Seventeenth street, oppo-site the Everett House, to the Battery, there to be used as a temporary home for soldiers who are benerably disas a temporary home for soldiers who are bonorably discharged from the service, or who are in transitu to their homes from the general hospitais or from their regiments—these men being often delayed a few days in this city before they can obtain their pay or papers. The "Home" will also be open for the accommodation of further of the accommodation of for cour for them tickets to their destinations at soldiers rates. Is will furnish, in fact, tood, loading, care and assistance to all soldiers who need it, and as it is not proposed that the city shall incur one dollar of expense, but rather be relieved of the burden of some who might otherwise come upon our institutions for support, we trust the Mayor and Common Council will give the required permission without delay. It is also to be hoped that this is temporary home on the Battery may be but the first step towards establishing in some suitable place out of the city a permanent "Soldiers" Home," in which our disabled veterans may be allowed no cause to comblain that republics are ungrateful. The building on Seventeenth as street could not be applied to a better purpose, and would be rather an ornament than otherwise to the Battery.

Tammany's Tribute to tas Memory of Colonel Ken-

the Tammany Society Alderman and Brother Charles J. Chipp, of the Ninth ward, informally initiated a move ment for presenting to the family of the late Colone

DARING ATTOMY TO SEE FIRE TO YES BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE PROVOSE MARCHAL OF THE SEVENTS DESTRICT, 63 fire was discovered in the attic of building No. 63 Third avenue, occupied by Captalu F. C. Wagner, Provest Mar-

selebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the conse gration of Trinity church were ob served in that beautifu

FHE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER—MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT, RTC. The case of John D. Lewis, merchant, of No. 101 Chamliceman Joseph Ackerman, who were arrested some two weeks ago, charged with conspiring to murder John H. weeks ago, charged with conspired to mirror John H. Anderson, Esq., doing business at No. 87 Chambers street, was under investigation yesterday afternoon before Justice Shandley, of the Essex Market Police Court. One of the counsel for Mr. Lowis made a motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground of the Assafficiency of evidence, contending in a lengthy argument that not as party to the conspiracy, and further, that if any one was to be assaulted by the alleged conspirators it was not a party to the conspiracy, and further, that if any one was to be assaulted by the alleged conspirators it was not Mr. John H. Anderson. The counsel for Mr. Anderson made along speech in reply to Mr. Shaffer, opposing the motion to dismiss the complaint, taking the ground that a clear case of conspiracy had been made out against Lewis, and presenting an additional affidavit against the defendant, Lewis, Ex.policernan Contignn, of No. 113 Forsyth ntreet, deposed that he saw Lewis and Ackerman in conversation at the Girard House on the 11th or 12th ult. Mr. Spencer also had persons in the conspiracy being discovered. After listening attentively to the arguments of counsel, the magistrate announced that he would soon render a decision on the motion to dismiss the complaint against Lewis. In the montion to dismiss the complaint against Lewis. In the meantime McCarty and Galvin are detained as witnesses. Ackerman has been liberated on bail in the sum of \$1,000.

arrested yesterday charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at \$150, from the pocket of Mr. Joseph Stouvenel, 203 Centre street, while standing in front of the Evening Pent office. Mr. Stouvenel was jostled against rudely, and, turning suddenly, saw Williams and acother beside him. At the same time, Mr. S. saw his timepted lying on the parement, near his feet. He grabbed Williams, and held him till officer Kohler, of the Second precluct, came and arcested him. His confederate escaped. Williams was committed by Justice Bowling.

PASSING COUNTERPEIT MONEY. Officer Sminck, of the Kwhib precioci, yesterday ar-

a pair of stockings, valued at twenty-five cents. The execution of the sportons note in sevent done that many good judges of money are liable to be deceived by it. Juntice Dodge committed lirown to prison for trial, in default of \$500 ball.

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A sample collar sent by return mail, postage prepaid, by enclosing your measure and one dellar for a "turnover," or seventy five cents for a "choker," as above.

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In whiteness, lightness, durability, plability and fineness of finish, nothing approaches them.

Instantly cleaned with a cloth and water, they become an indispensable necessity to fithe traveller and conomist, and are continually meeting the approval of military and naval gentlemen. Orders from the trade solicited.

A sample Collar sent by mail, prepaid, upon enclosing, with measure of neck, one dellar for a "Turn Over," or seventy-five cents for a "Choker," to

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in all their stages, at little Expense, little or no change
Diet, no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

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with splendid and graphic illustrations, spicy literary
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to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest ment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. It may be useful to state in this connection that the total able in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,957,126; while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent in

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than ten millions a week. . Subscriptions will be received by the

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Fourth National Bank of New York, Pine street. Sixth National Bank of New York, Sixth av. and Broadway. Tenth National Bank of New York, No. 240 Broadway. New York National Exchange Bank, 184 Greenwich street First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. First National Bank of Philadelphia.

which are depositeries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE DANES AND BANKERS broughout the country (acting an agents of the National Depository Banka), will fernish further information er

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This medicing in the position of the water of the sale or instruses the gower of digestion and excites the above one in into healthy section, by which the water of instruments into healthy section, by which the water of instruments into healthy section, by which the water of instruments of the positions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women or children. Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen.

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or weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with
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requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu be unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints

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For all affections and diseases of these or
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Prom whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Disrette.

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CHOUSE EXTRACT BREAPARILLA.

FOLD BY ALL DEUTGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
Cut out the advertisement sha same for it, end synd meme-Mior and exposure.

Pimbles on the Face, Jetter, Livery Lines of the skip, AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

ient to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Important News from Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.

Affairs in the Central American States.

Arrival of the Flagship Lancaster at Panama,

Wakefulness,
Dimess of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude
Muscular System.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine
invariably removes, soon follow
FATULITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &C.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they
are not frequently followed by those "directed diseases,"
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none
will confess, The records of the insane asytums and the
melanchly deaths by consumption bear ample witness te
the truth of the assertion.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIO
WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate By the arrival of the steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Tinklopaugh, at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., we have late and important intelligence from the republics of Contral and South America, which will be found fully detailed in the letter of our Panama

The following is the specie list of the Ocean Que The following is the specie list of the Occan Queen.—

J. B. Newsien & Co. \$29,023 Scholle & Bro... \$30,000
M. C. Hawley ... 4,987 Noustadier & Bro. 18,000
W.H. & F. H. Taylor 15,000 H. Cohn & Co... 45,000
Demitt, Kittle & Co. 30,000 Wells, Fargo & Co.. 46,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co. 36,430 Order ... 12,371
A. Rich & Bro... 11,000
Total ... \$274,812

The project of a railroad across the Andes, in Chile, has lost none of its interest there. The report of the

surveying engineer says there are no serious be encountered.
Purser Gibbs, of the Ocean Queen, has our thanks for

the prompt delivery of correspondence and late papers.

Our Panama Correspondence. PANAMA, April 26, 1864. SOUTH AMERICA.

Captain Sevill, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at her anchorage at Taboga on the night of the 19th inst. Her dates are Valparaiso, March 2; Coquimbo, 3d; Caldera, 4th; Cobija and Iquique, 6th; Arica, 7th; lelay, 8th; Pisco and Chinchas, 10th; Caliao, 18th, and Payta, 16th. The Chile brings but thirty-one packages of cargo for New York.

The news from the south coast is quite interesting The elections in Chile have taken place, and have resulted in the triumph of the government party. The correspondence between the United States Minister at Santiago, Mr. Nelson, and the Chilean government, relative to the proposed mediation by the former government in the difficulty between Chile and Bolivia, is published, and is is thought, although the offer of Mr. Nelson has been rejected, that hostlittles will be avoided and amicable relations once more restored between these sister repub

The news from Peru would lead us to suppose that a serious trouble will ensue between that country and Spain, on account of the inability to satisfy the claims of Spain for injuries sustained by some of her subjects at the hands of some Peruvians while residing in that country.

From Ecuador there is nothing of importance to com

for some time past, are over, and have resulted in the triumph of the government party. In Valparaiso the names of the successful candidates had not been announced, in consequence of some difficulty resulting from the misspelling of names. This informality, if it may be

the possibility of trouble occurring between the republic of Chile and Bolivia on the Mejillones question, the Minis passports and left. I spoke also hopefully in regard to the matter, from the fact that there was no apparent desire on the part of the people of Chile to go to war with a sister republic upon such an apparently slight matter, and that the Minister of the United States in Chile, the Hon. Mr. Nelson, had tendered the mediation of his government in the affair. In the hope of coming to a set. The correspondence between Mr. Nelson and Senor Tore conal is given at length by this arrival; but I regret to say that the friendly offer of the United States has been rejected, for the same reasons as given to Peru when the will occur. The affair is not spoken of in any manner ex-cept in a general review of the correspondence. This, as 5 body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be reflect on, has long been sought fer; and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects; but the trial of a single bottle will show to the stek that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarraparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lieben Diet Drink, and one notite is fully equal to a gallique of the Syrup of Sarraparilla, or the decoration as usually made.

These Batracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use is all the State hospitals and public sanitary institutions throughout the land, as well as in prevale practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies. lations, and I have no doubt that some arrangement will be made whereby Chile will be enabled to prevent being

be made whereby Chile will be enabled to prevent being drawn into a disastrous war, one that will do much to prevent the rapid progress she has been making in all that appertains to a first class government and people.

Possibly the matter may remain until the assembling of the much talked of "Peace Congress" in Lima, Chila and Isolivia having both accepted the invitation of Peru to send delegates. Here the difficulty can be discussed, and no doubt arranged in a manner satisfactory to both parties; and even it this Congress does not assemble am in hope that a point will be yielded one side or the other, which will enable the mediation of a friendly Power to be accepted. There are a thousand ways of maintaining peace when peace is desired; and as the latter appears to be the wish and desire of Chile, provided her honor can be maintained, I see no roason to doubt that the trouble will, at no distant period, ba amicably arranged. With the numerous enterprises lately projected and carried out by thie, and others that are now talked of and in a fair way to be commenced and completed, all of which are vastly benefiting the country, it would be suicidal aimost to be obliged to throw them aside and use the funds appropriated for them in the purchase or arms and munitions of war. Better for Chile to sacrifice a little rather than lose so much, and I feel convinced that this argument will receive the careful attention of those who have hererefore evinced so much wisdom in the administration of the affairs of that government.

Beyond the elections and the carrespondence above

ful attention of those who have herotefore evinced somuch wisdom in the administration of the affairs of that government.

Beyond the elections and the carrespondence above referred to there is nothing of any interest whatever from Chile. These two items appear to have absorbed everything—the crops, the weather, commercial affairs and local items. Generally there are a few matters of merest spoken of, but they cannot be found this time. consequently I must coulont myself with Arsund of the fact that the content of the content of the content of the country of the content of the country of the steamer with the verification of the exceptions, and ornward tendency. Copper—Before the arrival of the steamer with the verification of the report of a sight decline on previous quotations, sales were made of 1,000 quintals at \$20.25, 1,000 quintals at \$19.75, and the next, at \$20, all in store at Valparaiso, but with respect to the last there were cortain conditions which render the price named hardly quotable. The news by the last steamer of a still further decline has of course caused a corresponding fall in Valparaiso. One lot of 18,000 quintals changed hands at \$19.75, on board, at Guayacan, Louquintals at \$20, on board, at Guayacan, 1,000 quintals at

when the news of a decline was first received. The quotations are to the 1st inst, inclusive.

The principal item of interest from this republic, and one that bids fair to be a cause of much trouble, is the difficulty with Spain. Although a commercion was appointed by the latter Power to proceed to Lima, and had arrived there is at the question appears to be furthern than ever from a settlement, from the fact that this person appears to have been sent only for the purpose of making certain demands of Peru that could not be allowed, instead of being on a mission to arrange the matter satisfactority to both Powers, without the necessity of hostilities. It is said by many, and may be so that spain is anxious to bring on a war with Feru, having in view the reoccupation of that country and the possession of the Guano Islands. All that I have, seen in regard to this affair would lead me to suppose the same, but I incline to the opinion that other Powers will not stand by quietly and see a weak Power like that of Peru trodden down and overrun by a comparatively strong Power, like Spain, without having a word to say in the matter, especially when there is so little cause for aggression, and an existing trouble only that an hour's work would arrange in a just and henorable manner. Peru has in this affair endeavored to do what is right and all that can be asked. If Spain, however, chooses to remain stubhorn, we may expect frouble soon, and a very little time will suffice to show the course he intends pursuing. The Comercio of hims of the 12th lifts thus speaks of the matter.—In our last was appoint mission from the Spanish government for the object of arranging matters with regard to the unfortunate Talambo affair; and, notwithstanding the want of effects of the cuments showing the character and ende of him mission, thus far we can only understand that fenor Mae arredo is not a minister of that class response to the unfortunate of the cultive of her Catholic Majesty—a qualification of the cultive of her Catholic Majesty—

SER SUPPLEMENT SHEET